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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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9 LARRY BRANDON, an individual;  
10 and KERRY BEATTY, an individual,  
11 Plaintiffs,

12 vs.

13 D.R. Horton, INC., a corporation; and  
14 DOES 1 through 10, inclusive  
15 Defendants.

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)  
) Case No. 07cv1256 J (POR)  
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)

) **[AMENDED] ORDER:**  
)

) **(1) OVERRULING PLAINTIFFS’**  
) **OBJECTION TO ORDER AWARDING**  
) **SANCTIONS**  
)

) **(2) GRANTING DEFENDANT’S**  
) **REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL**  
) **SANCTIONS**  
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18 Plaintiffs’ Larry Brandon and Kerry Beatty (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) have filed an  
19 Objection to Magistrate Judge Louisa S. Porter’s award of attorneys’ fees in the amount of  
20 \$5,280 to Defendant D.R. Horton, Inc. (“Defendant”). After a thorough review of the arguments  
21 presented, this Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs’ Objection in its entirety.  
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23 ***Background***

24 On February 29, 2008, Magistrate Judge Porter heard argument on Plaintiffs’ Motion to  
25 Compel Return of Privileged Communications (the “Motion”). The Motion pertained to certain  
26 documents which were inadvertently produced by Plaintiffs’ counsel (hereinafter, the  
27 “Documents”). [See Doc. No. 18 at 2.] It was Plaintiffs’ position that the Documents  
28 constituted confidential communications between lawyer and client and were, therefore, subject

1 to the attorney-client privilege. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs' Motion also sought an order striking certain  
 2 testimony of Plaintiff Brandon as it related to the Documents. (*Id.*) After reviewing the  
 3 pleadings submitted by the parties, and hearing oral argument, Judge Porter denied the Motion  
 4 and granted Defendant fees incurred in opposition of the Motion in the amount of \$5,280. (*Id.*)  
 5 On February 15, 2008, Plaintiffs filed a written objection to Judge Porter's imposition of  
 6 sanctions against Plaintiffs. [See Doc. No. 18.] Plaintiffs asserted that Judge Porter's Order on  
 7 the Motion was not substantially justified and the award of fees was unjust. (*Id.*) On March 4,  
 8 2008, Plaintiffs provided a Notice of Hearing for the Objection. [See Doc. No. 19.] On March  
 9 31, 2008, Defendant filed an Opposition to Plaintiffs' Objection alleging that: (1) the Objection  
 10 was untimely and (2) Judge Porter's Order on the Motion and subsequent award of attorneys'  
 11 fees was both substantially justified and compelled by the controlling law. [See Doc. No. 20 at  
 12 1.]

## 13 14 *Legal Standards*

### 15 I. Timeliness

16 Under Rule 72(a), a party may object to a non-dispositive pretrial order of a magistrate  
 17 judge within ten days after service of the order. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). Local Rule 7.1 states that  
 18 objections filed pursuant to Rule 72(a) must be filed as noticed motions (after obtaining a  
 19 hearing date from the court) and that failure to comply with this rule may be deemed as a waiver  
 20 of the objection. S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 7.1.

### 21 22 II. Reviewing a Magistrate Judge's Order

23 A magistrate judge's determination is entitled to deference unless it is clearly erroneous  
 24 or contrary to law. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a); *Computer Economics, Inc.,*  
 25 *v. Gartner Group, Inc.*, 50 F. Supp. 2d 980, 983 (S.D. Cal. 1999). The "clearly erroneous"  
 26 standard applies to the magistrate judge's factual determinations and discretionary decisions,  
 27 including orders imposing discovery sanctions. *Maisonville v. F2 Am., Inc.*, 902 F. 2d 746, 748  
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(9th Cir. 1990) (factual determinations in connection with a sanction award are reviewable for clear error); *Grimes v. City and County of San Francisco*, 951 F. 2d 236, 240 (9th Cir. 1991) (discovery sanctions are non-dispositive pretrial matters reviewable for clear error under Rule 72(a)). Under this standard, “the district court can overturn the magistrate judge’s ruling only if the district court is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made.” *Weeks v. Samsung Heavy Indus. Co., Ltd.*, 126 F.3d 926, 943 (7th Cir. 1997). “District Courts are not required to hear evidence not previously presented to the magistrate judge.” *United States v. Howell*, 231 F. 3d 615, 622 (9th Cir. 2000).

The “contrary to law” standard applies to review of purely legal determinations by a magistrate judge. *See e.g., Haines v. Liggett Group, Inc.*, 975 F. 2d 81, 91 (3d Cir. 1992) (“the phrase ‘contrary to law’ indicates plenary review as to matters of law.”); *Medical Imagine Centers of America, Inc., v. Lichtenstein*, 917 F. Supp. 717, 719 (S.D. Cal. 1996) (Brewster, J.) (“Section 636(b)(1)...has been interpreted to provide for de novo review by the district court on issues of law.”); 12 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Richard L. Marcus, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 3069 at 350 & 355 (2d ed. 1997). Accordingly, the district court exercises its independent judgment with respect to a magistrate judge’s legal conclusions. *Gandee v. Glaser*, 785 F. Supp. 684, 686 (S.D. Ohio 1992), *aff’d* 19 F. 3d 1432 (6th Cir. 1994).

## ***Discussion***

### **I. Timeliness**

As stated above, objections filed pursuant to Rule 72(a) must be filed as noticed motions and any failure to comply with that rule may be deemed as a waiver of the motion or objection. S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 7.1. In this case, Judge Porter’s Order was electronically served on the parties on February 5, 2008. [See Doc. No. 17.] On February 15, 2008, Plaintiffs electronically filed and served their Objection, without obtaining or filing a Notice of Hearing. [Doc. No. 18.] Since the Objection was not accompanied with a Notice of Hearing, this filing was not in compliance with Local Rule 7.1. On March 4, 2008, Plaintiffs electronically filed and served their “Notice of Hearing” regarding their Objection, but failed to re-file the Objection itself. [See Doc. No. 19.] Since Plaintiffs failed to file their

1 Objection and Notice of Hearing within the ten day limit of Judge Porter's Order, as required  
 2 under Rule 72(a) and Local Rule 7.1, the Court **FINDS** that Plaintiffs' Objection is untimely.

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 4 II. Substantial Justification

5 Plaintiffs' counsel does not challenge the magistrate judge's denial of Plaintiffs'  
 6 Motion and only objects to the award of sanctions. However, because these sanctions were  
 7 awarded under Rule 37(a)(4), the issue of sanctions is necessarily tied to the merits of  
 8 Plaintiffs' underlying Motion. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure section 37(a)(4) provides that  
 9 the court shall require the moving party to pay reasonable expenses unless the motion is  
 10 substantially justified. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(4).

11 As stated above, Plaintiffs' Motion was brought before the magistrate judge under  
 12 Plaintiffs' claim that the Documents were inadvertently produced to opposing counsel and  
 13 were documents protected by the attorney-client privilege. Ordinarily, California law  
 14 governs the existence of privilege in this matter because the federal court has jurisdiction  
 15 solely under the rules governing diversity. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 501. However, this Court also  
 16 considers federal law in determining this issue because the potential waiver in this case  
 17 relates to procedural issues such as the production of documents and the taking of  
 18 depositions under the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure. *See Cunningham v. Connecticut*  
 19 *Mutual Life Ins.*, 845 F. Supp. 1403, 1410 (S.D. Cal. 1994) ("[Federal Rule of Evidence 501]  
 20 does not preclude the application of federal common law to a procedural default or  
 21 inadvertent production.").

22 To prevail on their Motion, Plaintiffs must prove that the Documents were privileged  
 23 and that the failure to assert the privilege when the Documents were introduced did not  
 24 independently waive privilege. [See Doc. No. 17 at 2.] Judge Porter correctly found that  
 25 there was nothing on the face of the document that indicated it was a confidential  
 26 communication. (*Id.*) In fact, when confronted with the document, Plaintiff Brandon  
 27 testified that he created it as a study tool for himself rather than a document for or by his  
 28 attorney. (*Id.*) Both California and federal law clearly state that failure to assert the  
 attorney-client privilege, especially during deposition, is an absolute waiver of the privilege.

Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2025.460(a) (“The protection of information from discovery on the ground that it is privileged...is waived unless a specific objection to its disclosure is timely made during deposition”); *Int’l Ins. Co. V. Montrose Chem. Corp.*, 231 Cal. App. 3d 1367, 1373 fn 4 (1991) (“At...deposition, no objections to the documents were raised on attorney-client privilege...and those objections were therefore waived”); *Perrignon v. Bergen Brunswig Corp.*, 77 F.R.D. 455, 459 (N.D. Cal. 1978) (“...even if the statements were privileged, the privilege was waived. When plaintiff...was deposed on April 21, 1977, she described her conversations with Nielson without any objection from counsel for HAS. By failing to make a timely objection, HAS waived any privilege that may have existed with respect to the statements”). Plaintiffs failure to assert the privilege at Plaintiff Brandon’s deposition is clear proof that, even if there was a privilege, it was absolutely and irrevocably waived, regardless of whether disclosure was inadvertent. With federal and California law in mind, Plaintiffs’ Motion has no merit and lacked substantial justification. Thus, Judge Porter’s order was neither contrary to law nor clearly erroneous and this Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs’ Objection.

### III. Defendant’s Request for Additional Sanctions

Defendant has requested additional sanctions in the amount of \$2075 for attorneys’ fees accumulated in opposing Plaintiffs’ Objection. [Doc. No. 20.] The Court has found that Plaintiffs’ underlying motion was not substantially justified and that Plaintiffs’ waiver of objection was clear by their failure to comply with the local rules. Moreover, Defendant’s fee request is reasonable and justified. Accordingly, Defendant’s request for sanctions is **GRANTED** under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(4). Therefore, Plaintiff’s counsel is ordered to pay additional sanctions in the amount of \$2075 to Luce Forward.

### *Conclusion*

Judge Porter provided various sound reasons why the award of attorneys’ fees was

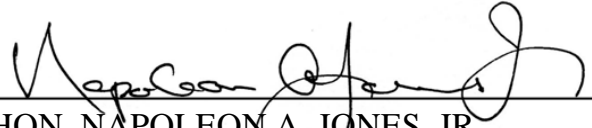
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1 appropriate and this Court declines to disturb that reasoning. Accordingly, this Court  
2 **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs' Objection to Judge Porter's Order and **GRANTS** Defendant's  
3 request for additional sanctions.

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5 DATED: May 21, 2008

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HON. NAPOLEON A. JONES, JR.  
United States District Judge

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9 cc: Magistrate Judge Porter  
10 All Parties of Record  
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